Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1803. [No. 655.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union ſtreets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiſkey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in caſks,
Wine in pipes and quatter caſks,
Molaſſes in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in caſks and bags,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Iriſh Linens,
Caſſimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerſeys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c &c.
Worſted and other Stockings,	

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Jan. 14.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogſheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiſkey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate } in boxes,
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raiſins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerſeymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerſeys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruſſels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Platillas,
Oſnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlins and Muſlin Hand'fs,
India Muſlins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candleſticks,
And ſundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 21.

PSALMODY.

MR. CHARLES DYER propoſes, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſcholars can be obtained, to open a ſchool for teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Jamieſon.

Jun 21 d

Juſt received,

And landing on Merchants' Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reaſonable terms, if taken from on board.

ALSO,

Ten quarter caſks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by

WM. HODGSON.

Jan. 8. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaſter of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1600 buſhels of Liſbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Iſland do.
100 Reams Poſt Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Caſe Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Caſtile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 caſks fine old Rye Whiſkey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Young Hyſon and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Caſh for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a conſtant ſupply of excellent Flour for family uſe, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furniſh a few thouſand double buſhels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22. d

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from John D. Orr to the Subſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld, will be expoſed to Sale, for ready money, on the 1ſt day of March next, at the Coffee Houſe, in the Town of Alexandria,

A certain Tract of valuable LAND, lying in the county of Prince William, near the Red Houſe, on which the ſaid John D. Orr lately reſided, containing 1115 acres, the bounds of which will appear upon reference being had to the ſaid Deed, which is duly recorded in the office of the ſaid county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15. d

The Freeholders & Houſekeepers in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL pleaſe to take notice, that a POLL will be opened at the court houſe, in the council chamber, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of chooſing 12 fit and able men, being Freeholders, to repreſent the Corporation, as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, for the preſent year.

GEORGE DRINKER,
Town Serjeant.

Alexandria, January 10, 1803. d8F

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt, from Owen Roberts to the ſubſcriber, on the third Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale for ready money, on the premiſes,

One moiety of that LOT of GROUND, in the City of Waſhington, deſcribed [illegible] plan of the city by the number [illegible] the ſquare number one hund[illegible] eight; fronting fifty nine feet upon the Pennſylvania avenue, and extending back one hundred and ſeven feet ſeven inches: Upon the premiſes is erected a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and the lot is under a mortgage to ſecure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, ſubject to which it will be ſold

Alſo, one moiety of that Lot of Ground in the ſaid city deſcribed in the plan be Number ten, in ſquare number two hundred and fifty-ſix, fronting forty eight feet ſeven inches upon the open æra on the Pennſylvania Avenue, upon which there is an unfiniſhed frame Dwelling-Houſe.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18. dts

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have juſt received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be ſold cheap.

They have alſo,

One caſe of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be ſold low by the caſe.

Jan. 18. d

MUFFS & TIPPETTS.

Juſt received and for ſale by the Subſcriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

MUFFS & TIPPETTS,

THOMAS P. PEARCE.

Jan. 12. d

To Rent,

Poſſeſſion given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouſe adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling Houſe, on Prince ſtreet. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18. d

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both ſexes; houſe ſervants & mechanics, but moſtly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eotf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be ſold at private ſale by the ſubſcriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,	
Creme de Noyeau	do.
Creme de Citronelle	do.
Creme D'Abſinthe	do.
Eſſence of Burgamot	do.
Do. of Lemon	do.
Do. of Thyme	do.
Caſtor Oil of an excellent quality	do.

THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 1. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have juſt received a large and general aſſortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Alſo,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general aſſortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholeſale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and ſixteen years of age, accuſtomed to wait in the houſe. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23. d

WAS FOUND,

A RECEIPT for Ten Barrels Flour, payable on demand, the owner may have it by applying at this office and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, and leaving a ſmall gratuity for the finder.

Jan. 22. d3t

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good SLOOP

New-York Packet,

Stephen Barker,

Maſter;

ready to receive a cargo on reaſonable terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has juſt received by ſaid veſſel,

30 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bls. Beef,
10 bls. Oil,
400 Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes old 4th proof Cogniac Brandy of an excellent quality.

Alſo,

A ſmall invoice of Window Glaſs and Hollow Glaſs.

Jan. 6. d

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Of a ſuperior quality, manufactured particularly for family uſe, for ſale by

JANNEY & PATON.

Dec. 18. d

Public Sale.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,

6 crates Queens Ware, handſomely aſſorted,
1 bale Ticklenburghs,
Hardware,
Raiſins, Figs and Almonds,
1 Side Board and 2 pair of Card Tables, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Jan. 24.

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

One hogſhead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or leſs quantity, of a ſuperior quality,
Rhode-Iſland Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19. d

Juſt received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or ſmaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

For Frieght or Charter,

The Schooner

SPARROW

Captain COLEMAN,

burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For terms apply to the captain on board, or to

MARSTELLER and YOUNG.

Jan. 14. eo

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A likely NEGRO BOY,

from 12 to 18 Years of Age; for one well recommended a generous price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 3. 2aw t

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for ſometime paſt, ſituated on Prince ſtreet, oppoſite Col. Hooe's. There is on ſtand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extenſive wet or dry Good Buſineſs. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thouſand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be ſtowed upon the Premiſes without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber, at his ſtore, corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter caſks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniſeed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyſonſkin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs
Men's coarſe and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, conſiſting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Hankercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's beſt brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

From the New-York Evening Post.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. VIII.

WE are next to examine the Spanish Treaty. And we shall now see, whether upon a fair construction there has been a *violation* of it on the part of Spain, as it has been denominated in the memorial of the state of Kentucky, and in a formal resolution of the House of Representatives; or whether, in the gentle phraseology of the President, it ought only to be termed an *irregular proceeding*.

The 22d article of the treaty, contains the stipulation in question, and is as follows:

"The two contracting parties, hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further increased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, *will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extension and favor which the advantages of both countries may require.*

"And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the 4th article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for *the space of three years* from this time, [Oct. 27th, 1795] to deposit their merchandize and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds *during that time* that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain; or, if he *should not* agree to continue it there, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment."

The article will fairly admit of but two constructions; either that Spain has the full and complete term of three years within which to make the experiment, whether the permission given is prejudicial to her interests, & may, within *a reasonable time afterwards* declare her election to assign on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment, and to discontinue the permission to New-Orleans, or, that she is absolutely bound to make her election, declare it and proceed to make the assignment within the term of three years. The last may be contended for as the preferable construction, first, because more agreeable to the decisions at common law. Without the parade and pedantry of citing cases, we shall state it as an established principle—that where one is bound to do a certain thing within a given time, he must perform strictly within the time unless hindered by the other party, or by inevitable accident, and cannot avail himself of the advantage afterwards. Secondly, the last construction is to be preferred as being more definite and precise, leaving no room to cavil about days, weeks or months, which might have led to serious embarrasments. We shall not, however, here detain the reader by an elaborate attempt to establish this construction, since, according to either construction it shall be shewn there has been equally a *violation* of the treaty in two essential particulars. We reserve a critical examination of the terms employed in this article, till we come to discuss the Intendant's proclamation, when we shall more conveniently dispose of the whole subject together.

The Intendant at New-Orleans has discovered a third construction of the article, which however extraordinary, may at least plead the merit of necessity. It follows, as translated from a publication made in the Spanish language on the 16th of October, and is to be seen in the following

PROCLAMATION.

"*As long as it was necessary* to tolerate the commerce of neutrals, which is now abolished, it would have been prejudicial to the Province, had the Intendant in compliance with his duty *prevented the deposit* in this city of the property of the Americans, granted to them by the 22d article of the treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, of the 27th October, 1795, during the limited term of three years. With the publication of the ratification of the treaty of Amiens, and the re-establishment of the communication between the English and Spanish subjects, that inconvenience has ceased. Considering that the 22d article of the said treaty *takes from me the power of continuing* the toleration which *necessity* required; since after the fulfillment of the said term, this ministry can no longer consent to it without an express order from the King.—Therefore, and without prejudice to the exportation of what has been admitted in proper time, I order, that from this date, the privilege which the Americans *had* of importing and depositing their merchandizes and effects in this capital, shall be interdicted: And, that the foregoing may publicly known, and that nobody may be alledge ignorance, I order it to be published in the usual places, copies to be posted up in the public stioes; and that the necessary notice be given of it to the officers of finance, the administrator of rents, and otherwise as may be necessary.

The present being given under my hand, and countersigned by the under-written Notary of Finance, pro tempore, in the office of Intendancy of New-Orleans, 16th Oct. 1802.

(Signed)
JUAN VENTURA MORALES.
By order of the Intendant,
PEDRO PEDESCLAUX.

Faithfully translated from the Spanish language.

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk Department State.

Here the Intendant begins by telling us that the stipulation on the part of Spain, arose from a miserable *necessity* she was under of tolerating the commerce of neutrals, and that that *necessity* no longer existing, he proceeds to "order that the privilege of deposit allowed to Americans, shall be interdicted." This is widely different from the preamble of the 22d article.—There we find the two contracting parties declaring it their determination "*in future* to give to their *mutual* commerce *all the extension and favor which the advantages of both countries may require*," and then, in furtherance of this intention, the stipulation in question follows. Certainly terms more broad and liberal could not be desired nor hardly framed. And so far as this may serve to shew the disposition of the parties at that time, it becomes material. It is laid down by Vattel, p. 371, in his chapter on the "interpretation of treaties," as one general rule, that "that construction shall always govern which manifestly agrees with the intention of the contracting parties," and observes that "it is hardly necessary in an enlightened age, to say, mental reservations cannot be admitted." At the time of making this treaty, the object expresly in the contemplation of the parties was to render the mutual commerce of the country as favorable to both as possible; and among other measures as conducive to this, a place of deposit for the produce floated down the Mississippi, was found to be essential to the inhabitants of the western country, & allowed not to be disadvantageous to Spain, it was therefore granted, & New Orleans was the place assigned. But his Catholic Majesty, in order to guard against the possibility of granting a privilege which, contrary to existing appearances might, on experiment, prove injurious, took care to provide for such a case, by reserving to himself a sufficient time to determine whether it would or would not be "prejudicial to the interests of Spain;" on the other hand, as it was not supposed reasonable that we should continue liable to be put to a material inconvenience whenever the pleasure or interest of Spain might dictate, the term of three years was allowed as being amply sufficient for the purpose contemplated on her part. In expressing themselves on this point, therefore, the parties make use of the following terms: "His Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States *for the space of three years* from this time, to deposit their merchandize and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence, without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of stores." Had it stopped here, the Intendant might be correct in saying the 22d article *tied his hands against the continuance of the tolerance*; but this is only the first member of the sentence, and these subsequent words are wanting to compleat the period, "and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds *during that time*, that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain;" here his Majesty is limited in his finding, expresly to that *time*, the term of *three years*; the sentence then proceeds in the disjunctive, "or, if he should not agree to continue it there;" if there is any doubt created by these supplementary words, as contemplating a *future* express agreement to be made and declared, it will vanish by recurring to either of several rules in the interpretation of treaties; as first, that an act of the will may be expressed either directly by words, or impliedly by doing or omitting to do certain acts, which may evince as clearly the intention of the parties as words could do. In this case the two parts of the sentence taken together, manifestly shew, that if nothing was done by Spain within the three years to the contrary, their acquiescence during the whole of that period, and beyond, even what the law would call a *reasonable time* after, is perfectly equivalent to an express declaration by them, that we should contine to have New-Orleans as the place of deposit.

This opinion is strongly corroborated by the gammatical construction of the sentence as it stands, for the words "*during that time*" must be considered as being understood in the second member, and the sentence would then correctly close thus, "Or if, *during that time*, he should not agree to continue it there, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment." Besides, according to the letter and spirit of the article, the intention of the parties, and the nature of the case itself, the assignment of another place, must be a *previous* act to the discontinuance of the permission at New-Orleans. This is evident from the consideration that if the permission could be withdrawn one month, and the new assignment made at the expiration of the next, it would put the American citizens not only to a great inconvenience, but to a great loss, without any advantage to the other party. A stipulation so unequal and so odious can never be taken by implications Well might therefore Governor Claiborne enquire of the Governor General of Louisiana, "whether any and what other place on the banks of the Mississippi has been asigned (in conformity to the Treaty) for an equivalent establishment?"

Admitting the meaning of the article to be ambiguous, which is only yielded for the sake of the argument, there are certain maxims which have obtained, in the interpretation of Treaties, not inapplicable to the case before us, and which, we think, strongly support the constructions we contend for.

"Every thing that tends to the common advantage in conventions, or that has a tendency to place the contracting powers on an equality, is *favorable*." Vattel. Lib. 2. Ch. 17. sec. 301.

"All the things which, without too much burthening any one person in particular, are useful and salutary to human society, ought to be reckoned among the *favorable* things."—Ib. sec. 302.

"Let us on the coutrary consider as *odious*, every thing that in its own nature, is rather hurtful than of use to the human race." Ib.

"What tends to render an act null and without effect, either in the whole or in part, and consequently every thing that introduces any change in the things already agreed upon is *odious*."—Ib 304.

"We ought to place here in the number of things *odious*, whatever tends to change the present state of things." Ib. sec. 305.

"*When the subject relates to things favorable we ought to give the terms all the extent they are capable of in common use; and if a term has many significations, the most extensive ought to be preferred.*" Ib. sec. 30[illegible].

Much more to the same purpose might be introduced in support of the construction of this article as contended for by us, allowing, which in fact is expresly denied, allowing that we found ourselves driven to reconcile two or more sentences in collision. But the truth is the intention of the parties is amply manifest in the instrument itself, and the terms are sufficiently clear and precise; there is no room for rational doubt as to their meaning. We are now then prepared for a short statement of the case.

By the 4th article of the treaty made with the king of Spain on the 27th Oct. 1795, we were entitled to the free "navigation of the river Mississippi in its whole breadth, from its source to the ocean," and as essential to the enjoyment of this right thus secured, and expresly said to be "in consequence of this stipulation," we were by the 24th article of the same treaty entitled to make use of the port of New Orleans as a place of deposit, &c. for the space of three years, without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; which right was to continue and remain ours, unless the king of Spain should *within the 3 years* expressly discontinue it and make us satisfaction by previously assigning another place on the bank of the Mississippi, equally good and convenient in all respects. The term within which this might have been done, has elapsed more than four years ago, no discontinuance had been expressed or intimated in the stipulated term of three years, nor within a reasonable time afterwards; no equivalent assignment had been made or proposed, nor has even yet been talked of; but the port is all at once shut; and where, through *special favour*, the former permission is granted to certain individuals, it has been, not by their paying "a fair price for the hire of stores," but by the exaction of duties, amounting in some instances to fifty per cent upon the cargo; property to a large amount has been sacrificed, and the right of free navigation of the river is substantially taken away from our citizens.

It is believed, that every reader of plain common sense, is now prepared to make up his opinion on the subject, and to say, whether there has or has not been a direct violation of good faith on the part of Spain, calling for the prompt and vigorous interference of the American Goverment?

To be continued.

From the BALANCE.

ON THE INCREASING PERVALENCE OF

DUELLING.

No. II.

IT is not uncommon in the history of nations, that moral sentiment becomes corrupted and flagitious and even inhuman practices spring up and acquire repute, from causes which operate so secretly, that they are scarcely perceived till they have compleatly wrought their pernicious effects. It is from such unregarded, but powerful causes, that the inhuman practice of duelling, trampling upon law, religion and every sacred tie, has in latter years, prevailed and still increases in this country.

In consequence of the publication of the letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his son, a new standard of morals, among the fashionable ranks in society, seems to have been established. The ease & elegance of style in which those letters were written, together with their many judicious as well as witty remarks on men and manners, have disguised and sweetened the deadly poison that they contain: and, at the same time, the exalted rank of the writer, his [illegible]liant talents as a statesman and his [illegible]ensive fame as the most polished nobleman in England, gave them the force of law, under the empire of the potent queen called Fashion. These letters soon after their first publication, had a general circulation in this country. They were sought and read with avidity, particularly by young men whose circumstances or ambition enkindled in their minds an ardent desire to shine in the gay and fashionable circles Supplanting the christian faith, they become a kind of *sacred creed*, among the youth of fortune and fashionable taste. Moral and religious principle was made to yield to a system of mean duplicity, miscalled "*the graces*;" and the meretricious varnish of the *exterior* was purchased at the awful epxence of a corrupted heart, If Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, like Bolingbrooke and Hume, had made a direct attack upon the christian religion, its effects would have been much less pernicious than those which have flowed from his *paternal* lessons. In imparting advice to his son, a son too who seemed to engross his affections, he sapped the foundations of all pure morality, erected a varnished fabric of dissimulation and gross hypocrisy, and taught young men to become seducers, c[illegible]a[illegible]s and villians.

A general review of Chesterfield's system does not, however, belong to this subject; which leads me only to mention the credit and honor which his authority has attached to duelling: and sorry I am that a melancholy evidence of this is found in a *school book*, which is generally excellent, and is, I believe, in common use over the United States. In "the Young Gentleman & Lady's Monitor." among other selections from Chesterfield, of which several are highly censurable, a challenge to a duel, under certain circumstances, is positively enjoined, in the following words. "Remember there are but two alternatives for a gentleman, extreme politeness, or the sword. If a man openly and designedly affront you, call him out." This murderous lesson forms a part of our *school instruction*.

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[*To be*

Alexandria

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HABBAK

It has been read by thousands, and perhaps by hundreds of thousands of children and youth in the American schools. It seems to have been inculcated upon them as a sacred duty, or, at least, as an indispensible requisite to an honorable standing in society. And what must have been the natural effects? Boys of spirit, and especially such as belong to distinguished families, wish to arrive to the rank of *gentlemen*; which implies, as they have been expressly taught, a promptness to challenge to a duel, in case of any designed affront. Under this impression, they grow up to the state of manhood. Hasty in their tempers, rash and precipitate in their conduct, as is usual with youth, who while they have a flow of animal spirits, are entirely destitute of experience; dreading also, above all things, degradation and contempt, and panting for honor, they meet with a real or supposed affront: and what must they do in this case? If the affront be not of such a nature that they can pass it off with "*extreme politeness*," they must either challenge to a decision by the sword, or else forfeit forever the character of gentlemen.

Now is it strange, that, under these circumstances, duels have become common in our land? Is it strange that some, in latter years, even before they were out of their *teens* have fought duels, and have fallen in such bloody affrays? No, my countrymen: when it is considered that the necessity of duelling is one of the lessons in our schools; and that it is there inculcated as a sacred duty of a man of honour, the prevalence ceases to be a matter of wonder.

[*To be continued.*]

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

FLOUR.

Yesterday was inspected in this town, two hundred and twenty seven waggon loads of Flour, making *two thousand three hundred and seventy* barrels.

COMMUNICATION.

With an aching heart, fellow-citizens, I beheld the conduct of the meeting at the Court House on Saturday night last.—

[Here, in exercise of an editorial right, an objectionable passage is suppressed.]

Abraham, always faithful to the needful ideas of gain, followed; and his first opening warmed my heart; he asserted our competency to govern ourselves: O! what a luminous idea! But the profundity of his discovery of the right to be paid by Congress, with the saving Congress would make thereby, filled me with rapture, and I was ready to vote him in immediately as treasurer to the district; but O! what a sudden reverse in his logical powers; by stating his two questions which arose out of one: O! Abraham, how camest thou, being a solid German, to stumble on this Irish logic? No wonder it sickened on thy stomach; the mephetic vapour spreading among the multitude, nauseated their appetite for the productions of thy ingenuity——I was in Abraham disappointed. Then I turned my eyes toward Francisco, our chief, to his aid capt. Mortar; to the blooming Rose; to the correct and perfect Archy; and to capt. Hem! (alias) *Governor Clinton*, our Chairman of the School House Caucus—hoping they would produce that wonder-working address; the joint product of our marvelous talents; begot and brought forth to illumine the opake understanding of the Alexandrians: But here I was again disappointed; what can be the cause that our select and trusty band held back their rare production? which would clearly prove without a territorial legislature, capt. Hem! can never display his astonishing powers of legislation; nor can Francisco ever bless the territory by being its Governor. What caused this wonderful silence? Ah! I doubt the Feds have been playing some horrid trick with our surest patriots, who refused to lift their hands in support of the memorial which our chief diligently laboured to mature.

O! my friends, rouse! for such extraordinary changes are enough to raise the dead: Unite! let us join under the banner of our immaculate Col. Francisco, and drive every wicked Fed, and even recreant patriots out of the councils of the town; that it may prove a punishment as well as a lesson to those who reject territorial and self-government, and refuse to suffer Frank to reign over them.

HABBAKUK, *Cousin to Tim.*

A letter received at Boston, dated "St. Stephens, Nov. 6, 1802." mentions, "that the schr. Ann. on her passage to that place from Philadelphia fell in with the wreck of a schooner, having both masts gones, no persons on board, loaded with flour, having the Alexandria brand—took her anchors from her bow, and four barrels flour; night approaching, left her."

Captain Anthony of the schooner Fair Play, who arrived at Wilmington, N. C. on the 2d instant, 13 days from Guadaloupe, informs that the insurgents in that island are entirely subdued; that tranquility, order and regular government had taken place of Insurrection, and all those dreadful forbodings which have been realized to the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo; that business was beginning to assume a lively attitude, and American produce in considerable demand. For these blessings, however sacrifices shocking to humanity have been made. All the coloured people, of whatever age or sex have been burnt, hung, shot, and transported, except about 100 who were in the woods; but in consequence of a proclamation, which was issued by the government, offering pardon with transportation, to those who would surrender, a considerable portion of that number had come before capt. A sailed; and it was expected in a few days there would not remain on the island one of those wretched beings, who but lately constituted a large majority of its population. The most respectable of them, and those who had been distinguished for the humanity to the whites during the Revolution, were transported. They were forced on board of the American and English vessels lying there, at the point of the bayonet—the latter were compelled to take on board from 10 to 12 and the former 5 to 6 each. Three men, two women, and a boy were sent on board the Fair Play; and when captain Anthony expostulated with the officers of government against receiving them, he was told to throw them overboard when he got to sea, and if he attempted to reland them on the island his vessel should be sunk. Thus all remonstrance was in vain; his only alternatives were to destroy them or to bring them to Wilmington, and humanity forbade the former.

There were 30 sail of American vessels at Guadaloupe when capt. A. left there, to sail in a few days to different parts of the Union; which on their arrival will propably deposit in our country, upwards of 100 of the late chiefs of the insurgents of that island.

Capt. Anthony has entered a protest, and the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, are about to send a memorial to Congress, soliciting their immediate interference with respect to this extraordinary conduct of the government of Guadaloupe, which if not speedily interdicted, may lead to the most fatal consequence.

It was reported at Guadaloupe by the officers of a frigate which had just arrived there from France, that a War was expected between that nation and the U. States.

Information was received at Guadaloupe a few days previous to the departure of the Fair Play, that an insurrection had actually taken place at Martinique, but to what extent our informant did not learn.

Dec. 26, in lat. 27, 30, long. 76, capt. A. spoke the brig Efroi, ———, 70 days from Emden in Russia, bound to Charleston.

Wilmington Gaz.

The junior Editor of the Balance, an ably conducted paper established at Hudson, N. Y. has had two indictments found against him for "slandering the President." The attorney general, who is a democrat, was excessively anxious to hurry proceedings in the case; and opposed an application for postponement, on the principle, "that the defendant would not be permitted to give the truth in evidence, and therefore he would be no better prepared for a trial at a future day than he was then!"—This, it has been remarked is one of the "monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Homage to Tom Paine.——Benedict Arnold, after his horrible act of treason, at West-Point, and in one of his predatory incursions at the Southward, falling in company with an American captain, the traitor enquired, what the Americans would do to him, if he should fall in their hands. "Your leg, that was wounded in our service, replied the captain, they would take off & bury with the honors of war: but the rest of your body they would hang in gibbets."

The transition from Arnold to Paine is extremely natural. Paine indeed was never wounded in the country's service; because, having a stomach that could digest beef-stakes and brandy, much better than leaden balls, he always kept himself out of gun-shot; but he wrote a good pamphlet. Bravo! Let him have the honor. Let *this feather* wave in his French cap, while his general character, as a drunken debauchee, as a horrid blasphemer of religion, and as a spiteful reviler of Washington, is doomed by all good Americans to be suspended on the gibbet of infamy.—*Balance.*

Copy of a letter dated Cape-Francois, Dec. 26, 1802, to a mercantile gentleman of Balt. communicated to the editors of the American for publication.

DEAR SIR,

An occurrence took place a few days since in the Cape, which no doubt will cause much noise and alarm in the United States. In order to remove any unfavorable ideas with which exagerated reports of this event may have impressed your mind, we beg leave to lay before you a concise and impartial relation of the facts, which if you judge expedient, you have our permission to make public.

The low state of the finances, little augmented by the reduced revenue arising from the declining commerce of the colony, rendered it necessary, in order to meet the current expences of the army, to anticipate by way of loan. To effect this, the general in chief called in three French merchants, from whom he demanded 37,000 dollars, for which he offered bonds on the treasury, payable in the course of the following month, either in cash, or to be taken in compensation for duties; and the proof of his good faith in this present instance, is, that those who have had duties to pay, have been already reimbursed in that way, although it is but fifteen days since the loan was made.

These merchants as little versed in the science of finance, as they are ignorant of the dispositions of mankind, instead of convening the merchants, and opening a voluntary subscription, by which easy and simple means double the amount demanded would have been subscribed in half an hour, arbitrarily took upon themselves to tax each individual with the sum they thought fit and demanded it in a peremptory manner. The necessity of the measure being obvious, many, although they disapproved of the mode of levying, immediately complied: others, for reasons best known to themselves, absolutely refused. The general in chief, after having given repeated notifications, during the space of twelve days, that rigorous measures would be resorted to in case of non-compliance, thought proper to enforce his measures, by ordering to prison four American and three French merchants, where they remained one night, and were liberated the next day on paying the sum demanded. In the present, as in every other instance that has come under our observation, foreigners have had no more reason to complain of this government than its own citizens. It is true, that a few obscure intrigues have continually held us up as objects of jealousy, but their measures are only calculated to defeat their object; and in our opinion, the persons and property of foreigners in this country, do now, and will continue to enjoy as much security as they ever have done.

We remain sir,
With respect,
Your most obt. humble servts,
TAYLOR & ALEXANDER,
HILLEN & WILLIAMS.

We understand that the Rev. B. Allison, principal in the Academy at Bordentown, New-Jersey, in connection with Mr. John J. Hawkins, has made a discovery likely to prove highly beneficial to paper makers, viz. the making of paper from the Husks of Indian Corn. It is expected that this article can be furnished in great abundance by the Farmers, at a low rate.

We are informed, that they have obtained a Patent for the Invention from the United States and propose selling out Rights to Paper makers.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and if any, what alterations are necessary in the law, entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States," and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Brent, Perkins & Jones appointed the committee.

Mr. Brent, from the committee appointed on the 21st ult. on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, made a report which was agreed to as follows, & Messrs. Brent, Van Horne and Tallmage appointed a committee to bring in a bill:

Resolved, That whensoever the legislature of Virginia shall pass a law authorising the incorporated society of that state, known by the name of 'the Mutual Insurance Society on buildings in Virginia against accidents by fire," to extend their insurances on buildings in the county of Alexandria, agreeable to the same laws, rules and regulations by which the said society is governed in their insurances in that state, from thenceforth it shall be lawful for the said society to have the same right & mode of recovering in the courts of the county of Alexandria, against any inhabibitant thereof, so insuring with the said society his building in the said county against accidents by fire, which might be had against him, if the person so insuring was a citizen, and the buildings so insured situated in the state of Virginia.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to Navy Yards and the building of docks.

After a consideration of the same, the committee rose & reported that they had agreed to the first resolution, as stated in our last, and had made further progress in the second resolution.

The house proceeded to consider the report, agreed to the first resolution, and appointed Messrs. Mitchill, Rutledge, Hanna, Wadsworth and Mott a committee to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

On the question whether the committee should have leave to sit again on the second resolution, if passed in the negative.

On which the following motion was made and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Mitchill, Rutledge, Hanna, Wadsworth and Mott, be appointed to enquire into the usefulness and propriety of constructing a dock or docks at either of the public navy yards, or elsewhere within the United States, for the building and repair of ships of war.

Public Sale.

Will be added to next Wednesdays Sales,
7 hhds. BROWN SUGAR,
on a credit of 60 days.
T. PATTEN.

Jan. 25.

Public Vendue.

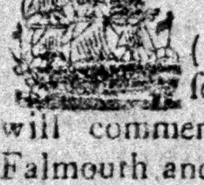
On Thursday next, the 27th inst. at eleven o'clock, will be sold on Messrs. Hewes and Miller's wharf,

25 hhds. first quality Sugar, at a credit of 90 and 120 days, for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Jan. 25.

For Falmouth and a Market.



The SHIP
Governor Strong,
(now lying at the Navy Yard) so soon as weather permits will commence loading at this port for Falmouth and a Market. 50 hhds. Tobacco will be taken to the control of Jas. Mackenzie and A. Glennie of London, or on liberty; in the first instance an advance made by

A. HENDERSON and Co.

FOR SALE,

A few qr. casks of Sherry 3 years old, and some bags of Cotton at moderate prices.——ALSO,
Bills on N. York & London.

Jan. 25. 3teo

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and tives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory. Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington. Two improved lots near the Capitol square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of the asmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferson, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Westmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

August 30. 2aw

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 20. eo

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ss.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802

Elkanah Doolittle, Complt.
against
Jacob Harman and Samuel Davis, trading under the firm of Harman & Davis, and William Hartshorne, jun. Defts.
In Chancery.

The defendant Jacob Harman not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Harman is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Harman do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defandant, William Hartshorne, jun. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Harman, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy.
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
Jan. 8. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.
November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, plaintiff,
against
Samuel Hilton & Malachi Fife, defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant Samuel Hilton, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Samuel Hilton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Samuel Hilton, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Malachi Fife, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Samuel Hilton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court Houte of said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 10. 1aw 2m

Alexandria County, ss.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, A. Faw, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, John Smith and Moses Kenny, who made oath that they were called on by Jacob Heineman to viw and appraise a stray Sow, and find her to be a sandy coloured Sow, between one and two years old, marked with a crop and under keel in her left ear, and a crop and a slit in her right ear, and we appraise her to the value of five dollars & fifty cents.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, 1803.

A. FAW.
Jan. 20. 1aw3t+

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBAIA,
COUNTY *of* ALEXANDRIA, ss.
November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, complainant,
against
Lindsey Pollard & Samuel Hilton, defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant, Lindsey Pollard not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Lindsey Pollard is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Lindsey Pollard, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Samuel Hilton, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lindsey Pollard until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 11. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY *of* ALEXANDRIA, ss.

Nicholas Lingan, compl'nt,
against
Nathl. Washington & Wm. Hartshorne, defendants.
In Chancery.

The defendant Nathaniel Washington not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Nathaniel Washington is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Nathaniel Washington, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the demands of the court; and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away or secrete the debts by him owing to the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Nat. Washington, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 11. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY *of* ALEXANDRIA, ss.
November Term 1802.

Joseph Tidball, complainant,
against
James Kidd, Mordecai Miller and J. Horsburgh, defts.
In Chancery.

The defendant, James Kidd, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said James Kidd is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, James Kidd, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Mordecai Miller and John Horsburgh, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jas. Kidd, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted on the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
Janury 11. 1aw 2m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the employ of Daniel Douglass, flour inspector in the town of Alexandria, on the 12th inst. a Negro man named NACE, 36 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built, talks but little, sullen look; had on & took away with him sundry clothing, among which are a new drab short coat, blue trousers and waistcoat, all with leather buttons, two Russia sheeting and one white shirt, one plain white Marseilles and one dimity waistcoat. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to me.

ELIZABETH PEAKE,
living between Alex. and Mount-Vernon.

☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow, at their peril.

Dec. 29. d4t1aw

R. & J. GRAY

Have lately received an Assortment of valuable BOOKS *in the different Branches of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE, *chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a art of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:*

The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Blunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Studies of Nature, St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo. ornamented with copper plates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt. Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition. Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind and of Moral Philosophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic, By Thomas Belsham. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Author by Dr. Johnston, bound in calf and gilt. Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt. Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenside, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt. Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt. Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo. A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Mavor, L. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo. The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo. The World by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo. An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Girborne, M. A. The Guardian, 2 vols. 12mo. The Looker-On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simeon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo. Ganganelli's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constantia, 3 vols. 12mo. The Idler, by the author of the Rambler, with additional essays, 2 vols. 12mo. The Adventures of Don Quixote, translated by Dr. Smollet, illustrated with copperplates. 4 vols 12mo. Letters from a Father to his Son, by Dr Aikin. The Traveller's Directory, or a Pocket Companion, shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New-York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with a description of the places through which it passes, and the intersection of the cross roads, from actual survey. The works of Robert Burns complete, in 4 vols. Rural Tales, by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, to which is prefixed the Life of the author. Goldsmith's Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. Lectures on Select Subjects, by James Furguson. The Spectator, with sketches of the Life of the author, & explanatory Notes vols. 12mo. The Natural and Political History, of Vermont, by Ira Allen, Esq. Major-General of the militia in the State of Vermont, illustrated with a beautiful coloured Map, 1 vol. Gordon's American Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws of England, 7 vols. 8vo. Gilbert's Law of Evidence, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf. Burn on Insurance. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. 8vo.

Also, on hand, a large Assortment of

Walkden's best British Ink-Powder, for Records; Irish Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket-Books; German Flutes, Violins, Violin Strings, Bows and Bridges; a complete assortment of Latin and English School-Books; folio and quarto family Bibles, school Bibles and Testaments; Account Books of every description, Slates and Slate Pencils, Ink Holders assorted, red and black Ink; Writing Paper of various qualities, and Almanacs for the year 1803, all of which will be sold at the usual retail prices, or at a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

BOOK-BINDING carried on as usual

Printing in all its variety executed at this ofice.

DANIEL SMITH,

At his Manufactory in Union street, makes and has on Hand,

Cut Nails and flooring Brads, of a superior quality, which he offers for Sale by the cask, at the following prices:

20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.
8d. do. at $8\frac{1}{2}$d. do.
6d. do. at $9\frac{1}{2}$d. do.
4d. do. at $10\frac{1}{2}$d. do.
3d. do. at $11\frac{1}{2}$d. do.
20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at $7\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8d. do.

The retailing Prices are, one penny per lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of every size, and wide and narrow Hoop Iron for Sale.

December 6. eo3t1aw12t

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 23. 1aw.

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